

BERLIN TO GET ANOTHER NOTE FROM WILSON

President and Lansing
Confer on Terms
of Acceptance.

NO NEW DEMAND
TO GO TO BRITAIN

Break Will Not Come Un-
less New U-Boat Order
Is Violated.

Washington, May 7.—Secretary Lansing was summoned to the White House late to-night, on his return from Annapolis, and had a long conference with President Wilson regarding the German note on submarine warfare.

What decision, if any, was reached probably will be made public to-morrow or Tuesday.

It is the belief in official quarters that President Wilson will send to Germany a brief note, acknowledging the new instructions to submarine commanders quoted in the Berlin note. It will be stated, it is believed, that so long as these instructions were effective, diplomatic relations between the two nations could continue. Should such a communication be sent, however, it would make plain that the United States will not permit its relations with Great Britain to enter into the controversy.

It was authoritatively stated that should another ship carrying American citizens be sunk by a German submarine in violation of the principles of international law, diplomatic relations would be severed just as soon as the facts were established and without any further exchange of communications.

Studies German Promises.
President Wilson spent the anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania in studying the latest German promises. At the same time the State Department is awaiting evidence as to the sinking of the several vessels by submarines since Germany sent her latest note, to determine whether Germany, in these cases, has lived up to her promises.

In official circles all talk of any other course than a conditional acceptance of the German note has died out. The Gerard message and other information from Berlin have given the idea that Germany had given up the idea of a break in the harsh things nor the conditions she attached to her note, and that if a break is avoided now there will be no further cause to fear one because of her actions.

No New Demands on Britain.
Administration officials insist there is no thought of making any new demands on Britain in response to the German note, and hope that Germany will make no further attempt to press that matter.

The report of the sinking of more vessels has not lessened optimism here. The reports are too incomplete to justify any charge that Germany had broken her pledge. Moreover, the administration is willing to let Germany reasonable time to put her new submarine order into effect. Germany has previously stated that she cannot read all her submarine commanders in less than two weeks.

No hints have come from the President as to the peace suggestions which have reached him. It has been expected here that Germany would soon make some effort toward peace—a belief based on persistent reports of troubles at home and of failing resources. Such an effort, it was thought, would follow a big success at Verdun. That Germany is hinting at peace now, in spite of failure at Verdun, is taken to mean that Germany is in more serious straits than was supposed.

Allies Scout Peace Talk.
In Allied circles here the idea that peace can be made now is scouted. It is declared that Germany is trying to end the war while she still holds the spoils, that she knows the most favorable time for her has already passed, and that she foresees a steady decline from now on.

Friends of the Allies declare that she can have peace now, or at any future time, when she renounces all she has conquered, and under conditions which will protect Europe from any other attempt at world dominion. These men, therefore, see no hope of peace at present, as they do not believe Germany has yet come to the point where she is ready to abandon her dreams of empire.

Austrian Press Praises Reply; Assails Wilson
Vienna, May 7.—The Austrian press generally expresses satisfaction over the German government's reply to the American note, considering the concession made to indicate a sincere desire on the part of Berlin to come to an understanding with Washington. The German note is described as meeting the case and fixing the limits of conciliation to which Germany may go without jeopardizing her own interests and her dignity.

Germany, says the "Neue Freie Presse," gives and gives much. She reaches out her hand, but at the same time searches President Wilson's eyes, telling him that the conviction of a people of 70,000,000 is Germany has risen to a height which, far beyond war days, will be a beacon of the in-

justice perpetrated by the American policy.
"The reply addresses itself to two peoples, the German and the American. It tells the German nation that not fear, but reluctance to extend bloodshed, misery and the murder of races, is the motive of its conciliatory tone. Americans, if passion has not stifled the better sentiments of a world in course of development, may now come to a realization how England, because of their policy, was enabled to carry on a cruel war of famine and retaliation."

The "Neues Wiener Tageblatt" says: "Threatening a rupture of diplomatic relations, America demanded of Germany in the name of humanity the abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare hitherto employed. In the name of humanity, as Germany understands and applies this term, the note has been answered. Once more America is reminded, in polite and truly friendly fashion, of all that contributes to the difficulties arising between Germany and America, reminded again of the false judgments passed in America on Germany's actions in naval warfare."

The "Fremdenblatt" says: "There is no longer lack of clarity. Germany shows herself ready to do her utmost to prevent a break with America. Germany has, without injuring the dignity of the empire, shown her love of peace simultaneously with determination, and it is hoped that the government of the United States, in the interests of humanity and international law, will show the same spirit which the German note breathes."

All the newspapers are unanimous in expressing the view that President Wilson, in order to appear consistent as a defender of international law and humanity, will now be obliged to take such steps as will require Great Britain to modify her attitude in contraband matters and recede from what is called "legalized piracy."

The editorials reveal also the prevailing impression that many of President Wilson's views are not shared by the American people as a whole, and regrets are expressed that the people of America, as the commentators view it, are not at this time represented by a man who could look upon the situation from the standpoint of equity, rather than "one-sided neutrality."

Several of the newspapers, almost for the first time, intimate that President Wilson's neutrality claims are in their view a sham, which is now driven to the wall by the conciliatory tone of the German note.

Two Versions
OF BERLIN NOTE
Text Published in Ger-
many Deceives People,
French Press Charges.

By FRED B. PITNEY.
(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, May 7.—Charges are made in the French press to-day that the German government has issued two versions of Germany's reply to the American note. It is asserted that the version given out for publication in Germany differs materially from the text of the answer sent to Washington.

In the note to the United States Germany states that she has yielded to the demands and changed her method of submarine warfare. The version published in Germany, it is declared, represents the Berlin government as yielding nothing, the apparent purpose being to deceive the German people.

The "Temps" points out that the text of the response published through the Wolff Agency, the official German news bureau, differs in marked way from that telegraphed to America.

The "Debat" likewise compares the two versions, the one to America being "you must accept our response since we consented to all your demands while in the other they declare to the German people 'reassure yourselves for we have withdrawn nothing.'"

The French newspapers without exception to-day feature the Lusitania anniversary, asking whether in the light of that disaster it would be unjust to consider the single amiable paragraph of the German note as a "scrap of paper."

The "Matin" cartoon depicts Emperor William as angrily demanding of Count von Bethmann-Hollweg if it was not unfortunate diplomacy to choose the Lusitania anniversary for sending the reply, and the Chancellor responding that it would be hard to find a date that would not recall some unhappy "accident."

The "Euvre" says: "With protestations of friendship in her note, Germany shows one of those cold hatreds which she has the secret of nourishing through ages against any one who once fails her. For example, while New York society is conducting a charity bazaar for the German Red Cross, bringing in nearly a million dollars, a German military attaché is studying means of blowing up American canals and ports."

The "Liberte" says: "If Wilson, by an excess of scruples, gives credence to German promises, it will be only for a few days, since the German Admiralty will protect Europe from any other attempt at world dominion. These men, therefore, see no hope of peace at present, as they do not believe Germany has yet come to the point where she is ready to abandon her dreams of empire."

Brazilian Editors Declare German Reply Unacceptable
Rio de Janeiro, May 7.—The Brazilian newspapers for the most part consider the German reply to the American demands as unacceptable to the United States.

"A Epoca" says: "The German request that the United States intervene in its favor is the height of impudence."
The "Jornal do Brasil" says: "The note, instead of simplifying, has complicated the Pan-American question."
"A Noticia" says: "The German response has not modified the situation one line. Germany knows well that the United States is not so puerile as to intervene against the blockade. The impasse persists and the situation is aggravated."

The "Jornal do Commercio" says: "In the note Germany confesses her despair and the impossibility of escaping fatal punishment."

REPORTS BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK

Berlin Says Warship's Fire
Destroyed E-31—De-
nial in London.

CLAIM 600 RUSSIAN
TROOPS LOST ON SHIP

Corfu Advises Say Transport Hit
Mine—Germans Bring
Down Two Aeroc.

Berlin, May 7.—(by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The British submarine E-31 was sunk by the gunfire of a German warship to the west of Horn Reefs, off the west coast of Denmark, on the morning of May 5, it was announced by the German admiralty to-day.

The Admiralty report also announces the destruction of a hostile aeroplane by German airmen with the help of a torpedo boat off the Flanders coast and the capture of another aeroplane by torpedo boats. It also admits that the Zeppelin L-7, which has been reported by the British as destroyed in the North Sea, failed to return from a reconnoitring trip.

"Off the Flanders coast on the afternoon of May 5," says the statement, "an enemy aeroplane was shot down in an air combat with the cooperation of a German torpedo boat. The arrival of British forces impeded the rescue of the inmates."

"On May 6, German torpedo boats captured undamaged a British aeroplane and made prisoners of both the piloting officers."

"British submarine E-31 was sunk west of Horn Reefs on the morning of May 5 by the artillery fire of a German ship."

"Airship L-7 has not returned from a reconnoitring trip. According to the British Admiralty report, British sea forces, on May 4, destroyed the airship in the North Sea."

The sinking of an Allied transport in the Mediterranean late in April, with the loss of nearly all the 600 Russian troops who were on board, is reported in advices from Corfu, says the Overseas News Agency to-day. The transport was sunk by striking a mine about the same time the British battleship Russell met a similar fate, the advices state.

"According to reliable reports from Corfu," says the agency statement, "in addition to the battleship Russell a transport steamer with 600 Russians on board struck a mine and sank. Only a few were rescued. The bodies recovered were buried by the British at Malta."

London, May 7.—The British official communication issued this evening admits the loss of two naval aeroplanes, but denies the German claim of the sinking of submarine E-31, which is declared to have returned safely to its base. The communication says:

"With reference to the official German report published to-day, it is a fact that two naval aeroplanes are missing. The body of Flight Sub-Lieutenant H. R. Simms has been picked up at sea and Observer Sub-Lieutenant C. J. Mullens is missing. A lifebelt has been picked up in the vicinity."

"Regarding the aeroplane reported captured by the Germans, the names of the officers concerned are Flight Sub-Lieutenant Arthur T. N. Cowley and Sub-Lieutenant Ronald M. Inge."

"The German claim that the British submarine E-31 was sunk by gunfire is untrue, the vessel having returned safely to her base."

The captain of the Swedish steamer Blenda, which has arrived at Holmsund, reports that he met, near Hamo, the three Norwegian schooners burning, says the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company at Copenhagen. The captain, the correspondent adds, observed a Zeppelin and three German armored trawlers in the vicinity.

Rio de Janeiro, May 7.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received a telegram announcing that the crew of the Brazilian steamship Rio Branco, sunk last week, presumably off the English coast, confirm previous announcements that the vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine.

Copenhagen, May 7.—The crew of eight men of the schooner Harald were landed at Horten Sunday. They report that their boat was torpedoed Friday by a German submarine. The crew was given fifteen minutes to get into the lifeboats, but as the weather was stormy they demanded to be taken aboard the submarine. This was done, and later they were transferred to a passing steamer.

GERARD ANSWERS
BERLIN ATTACK
Continued from page 1
for itself and does not need to be commented upon.

"In some quarters it is pointed out that previously President Wilson was more urgent in notes addressed to Germany than in those to Great Britain. Other newspapers object to the fact that Germany, without accompanying

her important concession with any condition, promised to warn and search merchantmen and save lives in the war zone as well as elsewhere.

Tone of Calm Expectancy.
"The general tone is that of calm expectancy with regard to future developments."

"In further comments," adds the news agency statement, "virtually all the German newspapers take exception to isolated misinterpretations of the note and point out, as the most important feature of it, that the German government, after due consideration of all the circumstances, decided upon making a far-reaching and important concession. The government made this concession frankly and openly, as is fitting when two great nations talk to one another, in order to bring to an end a period of mistrust and open road to relations of mutual confidence."

The newspapers refer to previous declarations by American statesmen and point out that, accordingly, the German concession, which is not announced as effective in the future, but was put into force at once by the new orders to German naval forces, has

cleared away the obstacles which may hitherto have obstructed cooperation toward the restoration of the freedom of the seas."

SWEDISH CARGO SEIZED
London, May 5 (delayed by censor).—The Swedish steamer Atlanten, from New York April 12 for Copenhagen, which was taken into Kirkwall on May 5, has been ordered to Grimsby to discharge a part of her cargo, which has been ordered to a prize court.

The Dutch steamer Sommeldijk, from Rotterdam to New Orleans with a general cargo, has been taken into Kirkwall.

Belgians Win in German Africa.
Paris, May 7.—Belgian troops, on April 19, captured German positions at Shangugu, on the border of German East Africa, and continued progress south of Kivu Lake, according to an announcement made by the Belgian Minister of the Colonies. They occupied a German post at Ishange the 22d.

TURKS, DEFEATED,
ABANDON GREAT CAMP

Petrograd Announces Capture of
Many Guns at Trebizond.

Petrograd, May 7.—The following official communication was issued to-day: "In the region of Kokenhusen station, east of Friedrichstadt, enemy artillery bombarded one of our trains."

"In Galicia, on the lower Stripa, in the region north of the village of Yajloveniz, we made some progress."

"In the Caucasus coast region our advance guard easily repulsed a Turkish offensive."

"In the direction of Bagdad, since our occupation of the organized points of their Serinkerkind position, the Turks, having sustained heavy losses, retired hastily, abandoning a great camp of tents and other material."

"It has now been established that by the occupation of Trebizond we captured eight mounted coast guns, fourteen 6-inch guns, one field gun, 1,000 rifles, fifty-three caissons and other important booty."

Russian Envoy in Canada
M. Bakhmeteff, Guest of the Duke of Connaught in Ottawa.
Ottawa, Ont., May 7.—The Russian Ambassador to the United States, M. George Bakhmeteff, and Mme. Bakhmeteff, are guests of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The ambassador and the duke will inspect the 77th Ottawa Battalion, C. E. F., to-morrow.

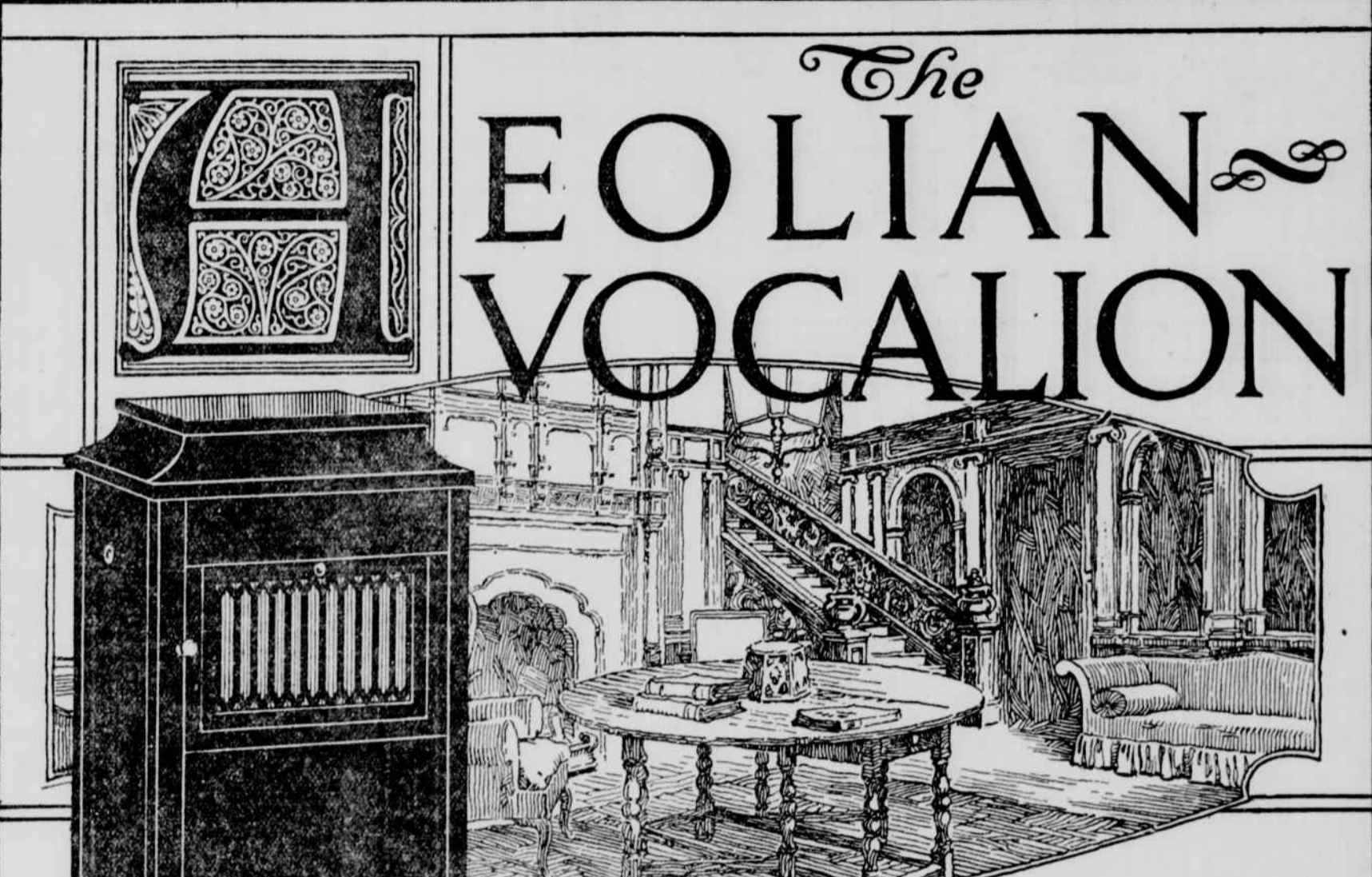
Italians Destroy Austrian Aero.
Rome, May 7.—An Austrian aeroplane was destroyed by two Italian aeroplanes in the Austrian aerial attack on Brindisi, according to the official Italian statement on the air raid, issued to-day, which also tells of the Italian seaplane attack on Durazzo, Albania. The statement says:

"This morning four Italian seaplanes effectively bombed Durazzo and returned safely."

"During an attack to-day on Brindisi by Austrian aeroplanes two Italian machines attacked and destroyed an enemy aeroplane."

POPE HONORS MGR. O'HERN
Vice-Regent of American College in Rome Obtains Promotion.
Rome, May 7.—Pope Benedict has appointed Mgr. Charles A. O'Hern, vice-regent of the American College in Rome, as coadjutor to Mgr. Thomas F. Kennedy, rector of the college, with the right to succeed to the rectorship.

This step was taken as a compliment to Mgr. Kennedy, whose health has been failing for some time. The Pope first obtained the views of the archbishops of Baltimore, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, trustees of the college, who all agreed to the appointment.



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